

REMARKS

These remarks are filed in an RCE in response to the Final Office Action of October 5, 2011 in which claims 1-13 and 15-36 were rejected. Included are two separate IDSs.

Regarding the obviousness rejections, the Examiner maintains his opinion on the teachings of *Yasuda* and argues that *Yasuda* teaches the FC parameter indicating the number of frames to be outputted. This is clearly incorrect. The parameter FC indicates the frame number of the frame to be presented next, if the value of FC is greater than or equal to 0. The frame number has not the same meaning than the number of frames. For example, frames to be displayed in an example GOP could be numbered as 12, 9, 6, 3 and 0 (Note that *Yasuda* relates to inverse playback of a moving picture, wherein the inverse playback may have an increased playback rate compared to the original playback rate). In this example the frame interval Nint is 3. When the presently displayed frame is the frame number 12, the parameter FC gets the value 9 (12-3) in Step S110 of Figure 4. Hence, the frame number 9 of the same GOP shall be displayed next. According to the Examiner's opinion on page 4 of the Office Action the parameter FC indicated that there would be 9 frames to be outputted, which is clearly wrong in this example.

Now, the Applicant presents the example situation depicted in Figure 1(a) of *Yasuda* to show that the parameter FC is not indicative of the maximum number of data transmission units which have an earlier transmission order and a later decoding order than another transmission unit in a packet stream. According to Figure 1(a) the frame B7 in GOP(n+1) is the presently displayed frame. The frame interval Nint is 3, thus every third frame in reversed display order shall be displayed. In step S110 of Figure 4 FC gets the value 4 (=the current frame number minus the frame interval, i.e. 7-3). It is greater than 0 thus causing the step S180 to be performed i.e. retrieving the next frame to be displayed (frame B4 in Figure 1(a)). Next, FC gets the value 1 (=4-3) in step S110 and the frame B1 shall be retrieved for displaying. Next time in step S110 the current frame number is 1 and the frame interval is 3. This time FC gets the value -2 (=1-3) in step S110 which indicates that the value of FC is negative. Hence, the next picture to be output is not in this GOP but in a previous GOP (GOP(n) in Figure 1(a)).

In step S130 it is determined whether the number of frames in the previous GOP is known or not. If it is known, step S140 examines if the next frame to be output is the last

frame in the previous GOP ($FC=-1$). If not so, FC gets the value $FC(\text{current}) + \text{the number of frames in the previous GOP}$ (step S150).

On the other hand, if the number of frames in the previous GOP is known, the previous GOP needs to be retrieved to determine the number of frames in the GOP and for reversed playback. When the number of frames in the previous GOP is known, the process continues to compare FC with -1 to determine whether the next frame to be output is the last frame in the previous GOP (step S140).

Now returning back to the Example of Figure 1(a), it can be seen that FC gets the value 4 in step S150. In the next loop $FC=1$ and after that $FC=-2$ causing another previous GOP ($=\text{GOP}(n-1)$ in Figure 1(a)) to be retrieved for playback.

When playing back $\text{GOP}(n-1)$ FC gets the values 10, 7, 4, and 1.

It is clear from the above that the parameter FC has nothing to do with the number of frames to be outputted but it may only indicate the frame number to be outputted.

The applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner's argumentation over *Yasuda* is incorrect. The applicant has shown above that *Yasuda* is silent on *wherein a parameter is defined indicative of the maximum number of data transmission units that have an earlier transmission order and a later decoding order than another data transmission unit in a packet stream; and providing said parameter to a decoder to determine buffering requirements*.

Furthermore, the parameter FC of *Yasuda* is not provided to the decoder but the decoder itself initializes the parameter and changes its value according to certain rules. The decoder uses the parameter FC to find out which frame should be output next and also to determine if that frame is in the same GOP or in a previous GOP. This kind of usage of the parameter is not related to the maximum number of data transmission units that have an earlier transmission order and a later decoding order than another data transmission unit in a packet stream.

Therefore, the combination of *Hannuksela* and *Yasuda* does not teach each and every feature of the independent claims. The applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejections. The dependent claims are also believed to be patentable at least due to their dependencies.

The rejections of the Final Office Action of October 5, 2011, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1-13 and 15-37 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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